

SECTION ONE: BACKGROUNDS

11 SUMMARY OF NIGERIAN SOCIAL INDICATORS

A Education

Adult Literacy Rate (%)	62
Male Adult Literacy Rate	70.1
Female Adult Literacy Rate (%)	54.6

Number of Public Education Institution

Primary	34,797
Secondary	8,138
University	41

Number of Private Education Institution

Primary	11,425
Secondary	129,256
University	10

B Health

Children Immunisation (%)

Full Immunisation

Male	67.8
Female	38.2

None

Male	54.9
Female	45.1

Method of Contraceptive used (%)

Modern method	52.8
Traditional	6.9
Abstinence	17.5

Maternal Health

Antenatal Care (%)	60
Assistance by trained professional during delivery	58
Tetanus Toxoid during pregnancy	50
Maternal mortality rate (MMR) per 1000	800
FGM	18
FGM urban	8.2

Child Health

Infant mortality rate (IMR) per 1000	100
Under 5 mortality rate per 1000	201

Weight of Children at Birth (kg) (NDHS 2003)

Weight 1.00-1.99kg	
Male	38.8
Female	61.2
Weight 2.00-2.99kg	
Male	46.9
Female	53.1

Weight 3.00-3.99kg	
Male	52.6
Female	47.6
Weight 4.00-4.99kg	
Male	42.7
Female	57.3
Weight 5+kg	
Male	48.1
Female	51.9
Under weight	29%
Stunted	38%
Wasted	9%

C Demography

Female as percentage of population (2006)	48.78
Male as percentage of population	51.22
Crude Birth rate (per 1000 persons)	14.1
Total Fertility rate	5.7

D Amenities

Water Availability

Pipe water		14.5
Well/Spring protected	14.3	
Borehole Hand Pump		17.6
Well/Spring unprotected		17.7
Stream/Pond/River		31.5
Others		3

Type of Toilet Facility

Bush/Dung Hole		30.3
Toilet on Water		3.1
Flush to Sewage		2.6
Flush to Septic Tank		6.7
Bucket Tank		0.4
Covered Pit		43.4
Uncovered Pit		12.5
Others		0.9

Main Types of Refuse Disposal (%)

Disposal within compound	47.6
Unauthorized Refuse Heap	39.6

Main Type of Fuel used by Household for Cooking (%)

Kerosene	19.5
Wood	78.2

Electricity Supply to Household for cooking (%)

PHCN	41.7
None	53.5

Table 1.1 Nigeria Core Welfare Indicators, 1999 and 2005

INDICATORS			1999	2005	Change
i.	Life Expectancy	Male (years)	56.27	57.91	1.6
		Female (years)	54.85	56.35	1.5
ii.	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate (%)		5.4	4.4	-1.0
iii.	Housing State (Thousand)		156	374	218
iv.	Student Enrolment	Primary School	17,907,010	22099,533	23.4%
		Secondary School	3,844,585	6,255,522	62.7%
		University	312,344	779,253	149%
v.	Adult Literacy		57.00	62.37	5.37
vi.	Manpower	Employment (Million)	40.99	48.39	7.40
		Unemployment %	14.80	12.79	2.0%

Source: National Planning Commission:- Economic Performance Review, April/July 2006

1.2 SUMMARY OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MGDs) IN NIGERIA

Status at a Glance					
GOAL	1990	2000	2007	Target 2015	Progress Towards Target
1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger					
Absolute PPI (US\$/day)%				21.4	Slow
Relative (%)	42.7	66	54.4	21.4	Slow
- Population (million)	91.5	91.5	140.0		Slow
- Population under poverty (m)	39.07	39.07	67.11		Slow
Percentage of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	13	13		5.2	Good
Percentage of underweight under-5 children	35.7	31	25	18	Slow
2. Achieve Universal Education					
Net enrolment ratio in primary education	68	95	89.6	100	Good
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reached grade 5	67	97	74	100	Good
Primary six completion rate	58	76.7	67.5	100	Good
Literacy rate of 15-24 years old	70.7	64.1	81.4	100	Good
3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women					
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (girls per 100 boys)	76	78	93.6	100	Good
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (girls per 100 boys)	75	81	97.6	100	Good
Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (girls per 100 boys)	46	66		100	Good
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector	66.3	79		100	Lack of data
Seats held by women in national parliament	1.0	3.1	7.7	30	Slow

4. Reduce Child Mortality					
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	91	81.38	1110	30.3	Worsening
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	191	183.75	201	63.7	Worsening
Percentage of one-year-olds fully immunized against measles	46	32.8	60	100	Good

Status at a Glance					
GOAL	1990	2000	2007	Target 2015	Progress Towards Target
5. Improve Maternal Health					
Maternal mortality ratio		704 ^a	800 ^c	100	Worsening
Births attended to by skilled health personnel	45	42 ^a	36.3 ^c	100	Worsening (data problem)
6. Combat HIV & AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases					
HIV prevalence among pregnant young women aged 15 to 24		5.4 ^a	4.3 ^c		Slow
Young people aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconception about HIV transmission			25.9 ^e	100	Slow
Young people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with non-regular sexual partner				100	Slow (Lack of data)
Children orphaned by HIV & AIDS			1.97 ^e		Lack of data
Prevalance and death rates associated with malaria					Slow (Lack of data)
Prevalance and death rates associated with tuberculosis					Slow (Lack of data)
7. Ensure Environment Sustainability					
Land area covered by forest		14.6	12.6		Worsening
Gas fared	68	53	34		Slow
Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per US\$1 GDP (PPP)			1.5		Slow (Lack of data)
Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)		4799	2500 ^e		Improving
Total population with access to basic drinking water (%)	54	54	49.1		Worsening
Total population with access to basic sanitation (%)	39	42.9	42.9		Worsening
People with access to secure tenure (%)		38.4	61.2		Improving
Residential Housing Construction Index (ACI) (Proxy)		53	31 ^d		Worsening
8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development					
Per capita official development assistance to Nigeria (in US\$)	3.0	1.47	81.67		Improving
Debt services as a percentage of exports of goods and services		9	1.2		Good
Private Sector Investment (US\$ million)	50	75	8100		Improving
Tele-density (per 1000 people)	0.45	0.73	27.41		Good
Personal computers (per 1000 people)		6.38	6.74		Lack of data

Internet access (%)	0.1	0.1	1.9		Slow
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Source: MDG Mid-Point Assessment 2009

1.3 PROJECT'S METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

Methodology

The methodology adopted for the primary data was through requests to both federal and state MDAs on their specific mandate as they relate to women and men through designed templates.

Data was also extracted from secondary sources nationwide which involved a two-pronged approach. The first aspect was the sourcing and compilation of literature from relevant sources including the National Bureau of Statistics, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & social Development, National Centre for Women Development, Central Bank of Nigeria, the UN Agencies, Labour Organisations, National Population Commission, National Planning Commission, to mention but a few.

The second aspect of the assignment was the review and assembling of the data into a useful form that would eventually be digitized into an electronic bank for the use of diversified individuals and interest groups.

A principle of using the primary source of each sector was adopted. In this instance, the general available data is studied and disaggregated, while in the absence of a primary source, other sources were consulted and utilized. A listing of the sources and publications used are provided at the annexures.

The interpretation format used in this work was that of; first introducing the subject matter, then followed by simple description of the available data, in most cases, identifying whether the data was gender specific, and whether it fell within the ambience of policy or thematic field and its appropriateness/relevance in the gender equality project. In some cases, the interpretation went further to elucidate how effective the data could be used in either policy, advocacy or as an indicator for measuring progress in the Nigerian gender agenda.

Definitions

Sex refers to the biological differences between men and women and determine physiological functions of the body and sometimes their application to life activities – such as motherhood, physical exertion rates and so on. Sex is about maleness and femaleness.

Gender is used to distinguish between the two categories as ‘masculine’ and ‘feminine’. It is a social construct describing the differences in status and the social relations between girls and boys, women and men that are learned, rather than genetic or biological. It encompasses the full range of personality traits, attitudes, feelings, values, behaviours and activities that societies ascribe to the two sexes on a differential basis. It varies within and between cultures, and may change over time. It is different from the term ‘sex’ which is biological and cannot change (for majority of mankind). For example, in some societies, men are increasingly involved in the care of young children, while in others women are the farmers. In many economies, women are increasingly engaged as bread-winners or workers, while in others, they are still expected to be home-makers and dependent on men for their livelihoods.

Equality refers to parity in relations among all individuals and groups in society. Underlining this notion is the belief that all people are of equal value regardless of sex, religion, race, ethnic

origin or social class. One of the cornerstones of equality is gender equality, which has both quantitative and qualitative aspects. The quantitative aspect implies an equal distribution of men and women in all areas of society, such as education, work, recreation and positions of power while the qualitative aspect implies that the knowledge, experiences and values of both men and women are given equal weight and used to enrich and direct all areas of society.

Equal Opportunity means the equality of rights, entitlements, responsibilities and opportunities for women and men to pursue work which provides economic independence, to care for children and the home, to participate in politics, union and other community and societal activities, and to pursue personal growth and development. The right to equality of opportunities is enshrined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR, 1948) and further unbundled in the International Convention on Social and Cultural Rights (1966) and more recently in the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

Despite various legislations to ensure equal access to opportunities, it is still difficult for all people, especially women to access opportunities equally.

Gender Analysis: Gender Based Analysis (GBA) or gender analysis is a tool to assist in systematically integrating gender considerations into the policy, planning and decision-making processes. It examines the access/control that men and women have to/over resources and power. This includes analyzing the sexual divisions of labour and the control women and men have over the inputs required for their labour and outputs (benefits) of their labour. It also refers to a systematic way of determining men's and women's also deferring development needs and preferences and the different impact of development on men and women. It takes into account how class, race, ethnicity or other factors interact with gender to produce discriminatory results. Gender analysis, especially when carried out at the household level, reveals otherwise hidden information about how the power structures within the households and communities may hinder effective participation of women in development. Its outcome, therefore, is the identification of strategic and practical needs of men and women that policies should focus upon in any economy or society.

Gender Discrimination refers to any distinction, exclusion or preference based on sex or gender and which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity and treatment. Gender discrimination could be direct or indirect.

Gender equality means equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for men and women as enshrined in the above universal legal instruments. Gender equality is absence of discrimination on the basis of a person's sex in authority, opportunities, allocation of resources and benefits and access to services. It refers to equality between men and women in terms of rights, responsibilities, opportunities, treatment and valuation of men and women in all spheres. This implies that there is equal valuing by society of both the similarities and differences between men and women and the roles they play. It means that all human beings, irrespective of sex should have equal, fair and just access to and control over resources and benefits so that they all benefit from and participate in development. This right of equality is enshrined in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW, 1979 and its Optional Protocols, 1999).

Gender Equity is the process of being fair to men and women. To ensure fairness, measures are required which compensate for historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from operating on a 'level playing ground'. Equity, social justice and fairness are expected to lead to equality of status and positions. This is the ultimate goal of several gender equality policies at global (BPA, MDG 3), regional (NEPAD, 2004) and national levels (NEEDS, 2004).

Practical Gender Needs relate to women's traditional gender roles and responsibilities and are derived from their concrete life experiences. For example, when asked what they need, women usually focus on immediate practical needs: for food, water, shelter, health and so on.

Strategic Gender Needs generally address issue of equity and empowerment of women. The focus is on economic factor that discriminate against women. These include measuring the access of women, as a group compared with men, to resources and benefits, including laws and policies (such as owning property). Strategic gender needs are less easily identified than practical gender needs, but addressing these needs can be instrumental to moving toward equity and empowerment.

Gender Main-Streaming is the consistent use of a gender perspective at all stages of development and implementation of policies, plans, programmes and projects through the use of gender analysis tools. It is an approach to advance gender equality that involves addressing gender inequalities in all aspects of development, across all sectors and programmes. Gender is mainstreamed when the development process and policy framework are informed by gender analysis and transformed in ways which ensure the participation, empowerment and benefits of women as well as men in all aspects of life and especially in decision making structures.

Gender Statistics and **gender disaggregated information** in general are derived from gender analysis. When they are based on data, they are the body of statistics compiled, analyzed, and presented by sex reflecting gender issues in society. They consist of both quantitative data and qualitative information. These statistics need to be produced in close cooperation with users to respond to the need of policy makers, planners, researchers, the media and the public. In order for users need to be fully considered, it is necessary to examine gender concerns and goals in society and identify the necessary statistics and indicators to address them with appropriate policies and plans and with tools to assess and monitor the related causes and impacts.

14 SUMMARY OF THE GENDER DATA BANK PROJECT

Background

Over the years, particularly prior to the inauguration of the present civilian administration, paucity and poor application of data significantly impeded effective development planning in Nigeria. Budgeting at all levels, as well as other forms of macroeconomic planning, depended predominantly on the traditional incremental method, which has partly accounted for stunted growth.

Gender statistics provide an impartial and comparable basis for evaluating progress towards the goals agreed upon to improve the situation of women at various world summits. Such needs for gender disaggregated data have been stressed in numerous international conventions and declarations, including the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the 1995 Platform for Action of the Fourth UN World Conference on Women in Beijing, and the 1995 Commonwealth Plan of Action on Gender and Development. In response to this, the use of gender disaggregated data as tool for gender mainstreaming has gained prominence in many countries, including Nigeria.

The availability of gender data/statistics will facilitate the tracking of progress in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly goal 3, which emphasizes the promotion of gender equality and empowerment. The nationally coordinated Medium Term Development Plan, the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy - I (NEEDS-I), adapted by States and Local Government counterparts, as SEEDS and LEEDS, is currently being reviewed to integrate among others, a gender mainstreaming component into the policy framework.

Although the perennial problem of paucity of data in Nigeria is being addressed through the concerted efforts of Government, International Development Organisations, Civil Society Organisation (CSOs) and the Organised Private Sector (OPS), routine collection and collation of sex-disaggregated data for effective planning and allocation of resources for development programming remains a challenge. Weak institutional capacity, weak political will, low knowledge level and poor conceptualisation of gender amongst technocrats within both the public and private sectors continue to hamper routine collection and proper disaggregation of socio-economic data.

Situation Analysis

The on-going reform programmes of the current administration, coupled with other initiatives, have created a positive and conducive programming environment for overall promotion and protection of women's rights; reduction in the prevalence of discrimination against women; increased investments in children and women's development issues. The result is an increased demand for gender disaggregated data and application of gender indicators to development planning and programming. However, the low levels of technical expertise on gender statistical

data generation, analysis and application, coupled with inadequate ICT systems is a persistent challenge that demands for concerted action.

Although data generation has significantly improved in Nigeria, paucity of gender data has translated to less evidence-based programming. This stems partly from low awareness levels on how economic and social development impact women and men differentially. For example different female/male literacy levels call for distinct and special interventions. Similarly, different risk of contracting HIV which is established to be higher among women demands a gender-responsive national response strategy. Furthermore, the feminization of poverty, social and cultural practices contribute extensively toward lowering women's economic, health and social status as compared to men. These among other issues make the production of gender specific data an imperative in the national planning processes.

In the same vein, Nigeria as a signatory to CEDAW, the African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality (AUSDGE) and other regional women's protocols, and in the bid to attain the MDGs and NEEDS objectives, requires pertinent and current data to guide national plans and programs of intervention. In addition the successful implementation of the proposed National Gender Policy is largely dependent on the availability of disaggregated data to guide all stakeholders on strategic interventions.

Currently, there exists several government agencies/units charged with the mandate of generating different forms of data and indicators. These include, but are not limited to the National Bureau of Statistics, Education and Health Information Systems, National Population Commission, National Centre for Women Development, National Planning Commission etc. However the persistent inability to generate and systematically store and access gender specific data amplifies the need for the establishment of a National Gender Data Bank to pool and harmonize these existing data sources into a one-stop referral point. The Gender Data Bank will serve as an important tool for promoting and monitoring progress towards gender equality and contribute to the national quest for equitable and sustainable development.

Goal

This project aims to contribute to strengthening national and local capacities to produce, analyze, store and disseminate quality gender statistics, in order to enhance the utilization of disaggregated data for sustainable development planning and programming.

Objectives

- To avail stakeholders with adequate and appropriate disaggregated data and stimulate the demand for evidence-based planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes;
- To enhance mechanisms for the systematic production of gender data, both existing and newly created, including national, local, sectoral and thematic data disaggregated by sex and gender;
- To address gender information gaps and provide reference materials for scholarly work;
- To build capacities for producing and managing gender data among the concert of actors.

Scope

The project is to establish a functional electronic database populated with gender-specific statistics and indicators that is user-friendly. The database would feature public and private statistics at all levels (National, State and Local) to enhance gender informed planning and programming.

The NGDB would contain data on Macro-economics, Policy and Legislation, Social Statistics, Poverty, Human Development, Economic Activity, Political Participation, Programs and Projects.

1.5 SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY

Introduction

The Policy seeks to equip stakeholders with strategic skills for engineering the levels of social change required for achieving the desired empowerment of all citizens. The overall goal is to build a just society devoid of discrimination, harness the full potentials of all social groups regardless of sex or circumstance, promote the enjoyment of fundamental human rights and protect the health, social, economic and political well being of all citizens in order to achieve equitable rapid economic growth; evolve an evidence based planning and governance system where human, social, financial and technological resources are efficiently and effectively deployed for sustainable development.

Policy Objectives

In recognition of the wide gender disparities across sectors and the need to achieve minimum equity thresholds, the policy has identified 7 objectives and set 25 targets for priority areas of action. Appraisal of the policy shall be undertaken every five (5) years with annual gender performance appraisal exercise to assess progress towards target and the attainment of national, regional and international obligations and commitments especially the MDGs.

Objective 1

Establish the framework for gender-responsiveness in all public and private spheres and strengthen capacities of all stakeholders to deliver their component mandate of the gender policy and national gender strategic framework

Targets

- (a) Produce and launch National Gender Strategic Framework (NGSF) by June 2007.
- (b) Develop and operate gender sensitive sectoral policies with adequate human, technical and financial resources for effective performance by the year 2010.
- (c) Establish and operationalize the national gender management system with a fully functional national gender machinery and Nigeria Gender Equal Opportunity Commission (GEOC) to strengthen the coordination of gender mainstreaming by 2008.
- (d) Strengthen the capacity of the Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development (renamed Ministry of Gender and Social Development) at various levels to carry out the new mandate of policy oversight and coordinating function for gender equality programming and monitoring by 2008.
- (e) Build effective partnership between the Public and Private sector and the Civil Society for promoting gender equality principles and practices by 2008.
- (f) Ensure that all partnerships with national and international organisations are based on commitment to gender equality principles, with explicit and measurable results by **2010**.

Objective 2

Develop and apply gender mainstreaming approaches, tools and instruments that are compatible with the macro-policy framework of the country at any point in time, towards national development.

Targets

- (a) Establish and strengthen appropriate educational, training, institutional and operational frameworks that link the macro-policy environment effectively with the micro level where women, men and communities are experiencing the manifestations of gender inequality by 2010.
- (b) Remove all gender-based barriers (including tenure security, access to credit and inputs) facing women in agricultural production, and enhance the visibility, productivity, valuation and documentation of women's work in the agricultural sector by 2010.

Objective 3

Adopt gender mainstreaming as a core value and practice in social transformation, organisational cultures and in the general polity in Nigeria.

Targets

- (a) Entrench a culture of gender sensitivity and equality principles in all institutions and structures of government, private sector and communities with gender policies e.g. administrative, regulatory procedures and practice in place and compliance levels monitored annually by GEOC by 2010.
- (b) Eliminate all harmful cultural, religious and social gender- based practices which reproduce gender inequalities by 2020.
- (c) Institute mechanisms for enforcing laws that regulate and penalize discriminatory practices by 2008.

Objective 4

Incorporate the principles of CEDAW and other global and regional frameworks that support gender equality and women empowerment in the country's laws, legislative processes, judicial and administrative systems.

Targets

- (a) Achieve equity and equality in employment opportunities and eliminate all discriminatory and abusive practices (on the grounds of sex, ethnicity, class, religion, age, disability, or marital status) against the employment of women in the public and private sectors of the economy by 2015.
- (b) Build the capacity of the legislature, the judiciary and other law enforcement agencies to uphold gender justice and gender equality principles by 2010.
- (c) Institute the culture of respect for the human rights of women and men, including freedom of expression, and the elimination of all negative stereotypical representation of women and girls and presentation of gender issues at various levels of the information dissemination and communication chain by 2010.

Objective 5

Achieve minimum threshold of representation for women in order to promote equal opportunity in all areas of political, social and economic life of the country for women, as well as for men.

Targets

- (a) Set up of an independent establishment/structure called Nigeria Gender Equal Opportunities Commission to institute system wide mechanisms for tracking performance on gender mainstreaming and compliance with gender and sectoral policy prescriptions by 2007.
- (b) Provide equal opportunities for women and men to enjoy and attain an acceptable minimum threshold of universal access to potable water, sanitation, electricity, transportation, road networks, and general security of life and property by 2015.
- (c) Adopt special measures, quotas and mechanisms for achieving minimum critical threshold of women in political offices, party organs and public life by pursuing 35% affirmative action in favour of women to bridge gender gaps in political representation both elective and appointive at all levels by 2015.

Objective 6

Undertake women and men-specific projects as a means of developing the Capabilities of both women and men, to enable them take advantage of economic and political opportunities towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Targets

- (a) Ensure equal access of women and men to critical resources (capital, labour, land, technology, and entrepreneurial skills) through special initiatives and reduce the number of citizens in core poverty group particularly women by 2012.
- (b) Address gender dimensions to infection rates by promoting systematic and consistent gender mainstreaming into HIV/AIDS policies, plans, programmes, and activities at all levels; building gender analysis capacity of coordinating agencies; creating an enabling gender-inclusive environment in the fight against HIV/AIDS, and redressing the differential impact of the pandemic on women and men at all levels by 2010.
- (c) Reduce maternal mortality rates by at least 35%, reduce the gender burden of communicable diseases, improve reproductive health care services and strengthen gender responsive, evidence based health systems by 2015.

Objective 7

Educate and sensitise all stakeholders on the centrality of gender equality and women's empowerment to the attainment of overall national development.

Targets

- (a) Guarantee equal access of women, men, girls, and boys to both formal and informal education and skills development opportunities through special programmes and initiatives by 2015.
- (b) Improve demand and supply factors that hamper retention, completion, and high school performances, especially for the girl child at all levels - primary, secondary, tertiary; and in the informal setting by 2015.
- (c) Mainstream Gender studies in the taught and evaluated curriculum of all formal and non formal educational institutions/courses at all levels-primary to tertiary by 2010.
- (d) Strengthen and reposition the FMWASD as the lead Gender machinery and the National Centre for Women Development as the primary gender research, training and

documentation institution, to enhance capacities of all stakeholders for effective gender mainstreaming and women empowerment by 2008.